playing maps of cities and the like, to assist drivers of delivery vehicles. In this case the display screen **12** can be mounted on an arm **120** secured at a suitable position on the front of the interior compartment of the vehicle. Again a releasable mount of the V-shaped slotted type shown as **122** is provided on the arm **120**, and the screen **12** would be provided on its rear with a suitable inverted V-shaped locking flange fitting in the recess **122**. There would also be provided matching electrical contacts, described above, in these components, to avoid the use of cables. In this way, the screen **12** could be placed and locked in position when it was required, and when the vehicle was parked the screen **122** could simply be easily dismounted and placed in the trunk, or taken out of the vehicle altogether, for greater security.

[**0121**] The screen **12** would be connected to a suitable small computer (not shown) again being of the portable type so that it could readily be removed from the vehicle.

[**0122**] A somewhat similar arrangement could be made for the rear compartment of the vehicle illustrated in **FIG. 23**. In this case a swingable arm **126** is shown mounted in the rear surface of each of the front seats indicated as S in a vehicle.

[**0123**] A suitable V-shaped slotted mounting recess **128** would be mounted on the arm **126**. The arm **126** could be swung out from the seat, and a display screen **12** could be mounted on the V-shaped recess.

[**0124**] **FIG. 24** illustrates a typical laptop computer C, having an enlarged display screen **12** mounted on a hinged arm **130**, which is hinged to the rear of the computer. This illustrates the adaptability of the interchangeable screen mounting using the V-shaped recess and plug, so as to adapt a smaller laptop type computer C, with use with a much larger screen **12**.

[**0125**] **FIG. 25** illustrates the use of a free-standing screen **12** having a rearwardly mounted hinged leg **132**, which can be swung rearwardly to support the screen at an angle somewhat in the manner of an easel. Again, the hinging leg **132** can be connected to the back of the screen **12** by interchangeable means such as the V-shaped recess and plug, if desired.

[**0126**] **FIG. 26** illustrates another configuration, in which a computer indicated generally as C may be provided with two screens **12**A and **12**B swingably and hingeably mounted to the rear edge of the computer C. The lower screen **12**A is hinged along the line **134**. The upper screen **12**B is hinged to the lower screen **12**A by means of the generally cylindrical tubular hinge bar **136**.

[**0127**] As illustrated in **FIG. 27**, the uppermost screen **12**B can be swung into an obtuse angle relative to the lower screen **12**A so that the two screens **12**A and **12**B can be viewed by at least two persons sitting opposite to one another. By means of suitable software, when the upper screen **12**B is swung into the obtuse angle shown, the image on the screen **12**B will be reversed, so that the images on screens **12**A and **12**B are both viewed the right way up.

[**0128**] **FIGS. 28 and 29** illustrate forms of free-standing dual screens indicated generally as **140** and **142**, connected together by a tubular hinge bar **144**.

[**0129**] The pairs of screens **140** and **142** can be swung open at obtuse angles to one another and stood on a surface such as a table as illustrated in **FIG. 29**. They may be connected to a computer C by means of daisy chain cables **146**, which plug into opposite ends of the tubular hinge bar **144**. As in the embodiment of **FIGS. 26 and 27**, the computer will contain suitable software the nature of which is to invert the image as between one screen and the other so that both screens show their respective images the right way up.

[**0130**] Various other modifications and adaptations can also be made using the principles of the invention.

[**0131**] Thus, **FIG. 30** is a perspective illustration of an alternate form of tripod display stand **145** for holding three displays **12** for example, on a conference room table or the like.

[**0132**] **FIG. 31** is a perspective illustration of the tripod support **145** of **FIG. 30**.

[**0133**] **FIG. 32** is a rear perspective partially exploded view of another form of dismountable display leg **130** for a display screen **12**.

[**0134**] **FIG. 33** is a rear perspective illustration of a typical lap top computer C, having two display screens **12**A and **12**B, the one being slidable relative to the other for nesting, or extendable for use on arms **150**.

[**0135**] **FIG. 34** is a perspective illustration of the lap top computer C with dual display screens **12**A and **12**B of **FIG. 33** showing the display screens in another configuration.

[**0136**] **FIG. 35** is a perspective illustration of another form of lap top computer C having two display screens **12**A and **12**B, and showing a slidable cover panel **152** for one of the two display screens.

[**0137**] **FIG. 36** is a rear perspective view of another form of display screen **154**, showing attachment recesses **156** for various components. Electrical connections **157** are incorporated in the recesses **156** for interconnection With matching contacts (not shown) in suitable accessories. Accessories may include audio speakers, and video cameras for direct feed back, to give only two examples.

[**0138**] **FIG. 37** is a perspective illustration of, for example, a lap top computer C showing two display screens **154-154** such as that illustrated in **FIG. 36**, being attachable to a hinge mounting **158** on the computer.

[**0139**] **FIG. 38** is a front elevational view of a pair of display screens **154-154** as illustrated in **FIG. 36** shown side by side with audio speakers **158** and video cameras **159** attached.

[**0140**] **FIG. 39** is a front elevational view corresponding to **FIG. 38**, but showing the two display screens **154-154** one above the other.

[**0141**] As best shown in **FIGS. 40, 41** and **42**, a further embodiment of the invention may provide for a typical computer C having two display screens **160** and **162**. The screen **160** is hinged to the computer by means of a hinge **164**. The second screen **162** is hinged to the first screen by means of a vertical hinge along one side indicated as **166**.

[**0142**] As best shown in **FIGS. 41 and 42**, the two screens **160** and **162** may either be swung out so that they are side by side with one another facing the operator of the computer C, or, as shown in **FIG. 42**, the two screens may be swung